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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXII.--NO. 110. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,655

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Six Months, "	2.50
Three Months, "	1.25
Two Months, "	1.00

Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

Military operations will not be abated because of the peace propositions by Spain; Brooke's and Haine's forces are expected to sail from Newport News to-morrow for Porto Rico. —— Spanish troops in Porto Rico are concentrating at San Juan. ——Steamship Ardanhu from West Indian ports arrived at New York with cargo in lower hold on fire.—— The steamer Wanderer with an expedition in aid of the Cuban insurgents attempted to land near Banes, Cuba, but was driven off by the Spaniards.—— Lieut. Hobson completed arrangements with a wrecking company to raise the Cristobal Colon.—— The King of Spain has the measles.—— New York markets: Money on call steady at 1½@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling uplands 6 1-16c; flour weak and lower; wheat—spot weak, No. 2 red 76c; corn—spot easy; No. 2 39½c; oats—spot quiet; No. 2 27½c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine quiet at 27@27½c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 78 deg.; 8 P.M. 76 deg.; maximum, 86 deg.; minimum, 75 deg.; mean, 80 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 06.; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 6.67 inches.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Moderate to heavy showers have prevailed throughout the cotton region. Generally cloudy and unsettled weather continues. Temperature changes have been slight. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: Newbern, N. C., 2.00; Florence, S. C., 2.10; Columbia, S. C., 1.68; Newnan, Ga., 2.10; Russellville, Ark., 1.62; Chattanooga, Tenn., 1.76; Waynesboro, Ga., 1.50.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Moderate to heavy showers have occurred generally in the middle Gulf and Atlantic coast States, excepting southern Florida where the weather is clear. Mostly clear weather and very high temperatures have prevailed over the interior and western sections, and with local thunder showers in Iowa. The weather is generally clear to-night, excepting the upper Mississippi valley and the south and east coast States where unsettled weather and rain continues, and also slightly lower temperature. The high barometer area remains over Florida, while the low area has moved northeast and now centrals over the upper Lake region.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 4.6.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: showers and thunderstorms; southerly winds.

Port Almanac—July 28,

Sun Rises	5.03 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.08 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 05 M.
High Water at Southport	2.20 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	4.50 A. M.

Spain has discovered that her guns and powder are defective. So, also, is her shooting, and also her gumption when it comes to managing armies and navies.

A Pittsburg man who found that town too hot for him a few days ago committed suicide, and he may now have discovered that there are hotter places than Pittsburg.

Some of the agricultural papers estimate the crop of this year in this country at $1,000,000,000 more in value than the crop of 1895. This depends very much on how the prices range.

A citizen of Magdeburg, Germany, has been sentenced to prison for lese majeste, because he failed to rise at a banquet table when the health of the Emperor was being drunk. Perhaps he was too drunk to to rise.

Gen. Blanco says that notwithstanding the fall of Santiago, the Spanish army "is still intact and eager for glory." By and by it will be attacked as well as intact and will soon have its eagerness for glory appeased.

The Princess Chimay denies that she is dead, as reported. The reputation of the Princess is not the most savory, but as we have never heard her veracity seriously questioned we suppose we can take her word for this.

One of the grievances of Gen. Garcia as stated in his letter to Gen. Shafter, was that he was not invited to be present at the formal surrender of Santiago, but in his answer Gen. Shafter reminds him that he (Shafter) personally invited him to be present, but he declined, Gen. Garcia seems to have forgotten this.

The Savannah *News* remarks that our great fighters, such as Corbett and Sullivan, are not taking any part in the war with Spain. This is doing injustice to the distinguished Bostonian. Very early he furnished a full quota of robust talk not found in the dictionaries, and offered to raise a regiment of bruisers and go over to Cuba, and clean out the "whole d—n crowd." His patriotic offer was not accepted and he retired in disgust.

One of the sights in Madrid, according to a Madrid paper, is an officer, Lieutenant Colonel, who was in command in a Cuba and severely wounded, begging on the streets to keep his wife and children from starving. And the government owes him money for services. Yet they fight like the mischief for such a government.

The Democracy of Vermont, in convention, last week declared for the Chicago platform and their nominee for Governor is running on the free silver issue. Vermont Democrats have lots of fun but they never catch much office.

Emile Zola has suddenly left France, in preference to going to jail. He says he will be back in a few months. His absence will give us a rest on the Dreyfus case, which has for the past year caused so much fuss in Paris.

Cigar and cheroot making is about the leading industry in Manila. There are 15,000 persons employed, nearly all Spaniards. The Manila cigar is to the East what the Havana cigar is to this country.

It is reported from Annapolis that Gervera likes this country so well that he is going to become a citizen and settle down in Boston. Boston is not afraid of him now.

Belgium appreciates newspapers and has ordered that in the interest of news pursuing, the newspapers are entitled to a free pass over all the roads in that country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. C. L.—Schedule.
S. W. Sanders—Advertising scheme.
R. R. Love & Bro-Bookkeeper wanted
Atlantic National Bank—Statement.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

R. R. Love & Bro.—To tar inspectors.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The Second Regiment Band will hold an important rehearsal to-night. President Monroe urges a full attendance.

— A license was issued yesterday for the marriage of a colored couple, William A. Sweat to Mary A. Murphy, both of this city.

— Walter Branch was tried before Mayor Wright yesterday on the charge of disorderly conduct. A fine of $5.00 and costs was imposed.

— Squire McGowan suspended judgment on the payment of costs yesterday in a case of disorderly conduct against Martha Thomas, colored.

— Mr. Joseph N. Buie, of Red Springs, is very prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Register of Deeds of Robeson county.

— A uniform has been stolen from the quarters of the Second Regiment Band in the City Hall building during the past three days. There seems to be no clue to the thief.

— The tomato canning factory of Mr. Oscar Fillyaw began operations on day before yesterday. There are plenty of tomatoes in this county and the factory will doubtless get all it can do.

— Rev. J. E. White, of Raleigh, preached to a large audience last night at Southside Baptist Church. To-night he will conduct prayer meeting at the First Baptist Church. Sunday he will preach at Southport.

— The statement of the Atlantic Bank, at the close of business July 14th, condensed from report to comptroller, is printed elsewhere in the STAR this morning. As is always the case with this excellent banking insitution, its statement is in every way creditable. The surplus fund has reached $70,000, and the total deposits are $562,000,

A Sunday Turtle Dinner.

It is believed that this week will be a record-breaker in the number of visitors on Ocean View beach. Both Seashore and Ocean View hotels are thronged with guests and the crowd is increasing daily. Many of the guests are here for some time, and all seem to be thoroughly enjoying life down by the sea. The guests at Mrs. Mayo's hotel are looking forward with pleased anticipation to a big turtle dinner which is scheduled for Sunday. The six-hundred pound turtle referred to in yesterday's STAR will be served.

Trick Riders Contest.

Bicyclists are looking forward with great interest to an event that is going to take place Friday afternoon on Market street between Seventh and Eighth. It will be a contest at trick riding between Messrs. Frank P. Turrentine and Arthur McDonald. Both are expert riders and it is expected that the performance will be well worth witnessing.

THE WARY BURGLAR.

Escaped a Trap Prepared for His Capture at the Residence of Mr. W. L. Smith.

People who live in the neighborhood of Fifth and Market streets were greatly startled last night between eight and nine o'clock to hear two pistol shots in quick succession. How the pistol shots came to be fired will appear below.

Mr. W. L. Smith is living on Carolina Beach and keeps his residence, on the southeast corner of Fifth and Market street, locked up. Yesterday morning, when he came up from the beach and went to the house, he found that the lock of the front door had been tampered with. Making further investigation he discovered that a fight in one of the windows of the parlor, which is on the west side of the building, had been broken out and the back door left so it could be easily opened.

Mr. Smith thought he could trap the intruder and proceeded to lay his plans accordingly. Across the passage into which the back-door of the house opens he stretched a rope just high enough to trip a man in the dark easily. Last evening he secreted himself in the passage with the broken window on his right and the door in front of him, prepared to get his man from whichever direction he should come. He had a pistol and a big stick and didn't intend to let the burglar off lightly.

In due time there was a noise at the rear, the door opened and a dark figure was seen to enter. Mr. Smith moved up to the rope and drew back his stick to strike the man after he had tripped over the rope. But the thief proved too wary. He heard Mr. Smith's movements and flew out of the door. Mr. Smith fired twice and when the neighbors hastened over to see what was to pay he said that he had got the man. But a thorough search showed that he was mistaken. The man had made his escape and left only a brown cap as a clue to his identity. He had thoroughly ransacked an out-house, and probably got some things out of the dwelling on his first trip.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Adjourned Tuesday Night After Election of Officers—Tournament Will End To-day.

Chief Charles Schnibben and Capt. B. R. Russell returned yesterday from attending the firemen's convention and tournament at Goldsboro. A STAR reporter learned from Chief Schnibben some facts about the tournament and convention that are of general interest.

The convention adjourned Tuesday night to meet in Greensboro in August of next year. The following officers were elected:

President—John D. McNeill, Fayetteville.

First Vice President—J. R. Stone, Greensboro.

Second Vice President—W. C. Badger, Goldsboro.

Secretary—Dr. Griffin, Greensboro.

Treasurer—J. A. Green, Newbern.

Statistician—W. L. Taylor, Newbern.

The tournament lost some of its interest on account of the absence of the Greensboro and Winston engines and trucks. The Southern Railroad had refused free transportation for this apparatus and consequently it was not brought. The firemen were somewhat aroused over the stand taken by the Southern Railroad in the matter. The two-horse truck of Asheville engine company No. 1 is on the way at the expense of the company and will take part in the contests to-day.

The Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad gave free transportation to Atlantic engine No. 1 and Newbern engine No. 1, and these had a contest with Eclipse No. 1 of Goldsboro yesterday morning. Newbern No. 1 was the winner, the following scores being made: Newbern, 2 minutes, 53½ seconds; Atlantic, 3 minutes, 5½ seconds; Eclipse, over 5 minutes.

There were hand reel races yesterday afternoon between Newbern, Greensboro, Fayetteville, Durham and Goldsboro, but Chief Schnibben didn't remain to see them. The tournament will conclude to-day.

Marriage at Rocky Point, N. C.

Quite a brilliant affair took place at Rocky Point on last night at 8 o'clock. It was the marriage of Mr. R. W. Bordeaux, of Castle Haynes to Miss Margarette C. Westbrook, of Rocky Point. The Methodist Church had been beautifully and tastefully decorated for the occasion.

The attendant couples were Mr. Walter W. Williams of Wilmington, and Miss Fannie Westbrook, of Rocky Point; Mr. D. O. Westbrook, of of Wilmington, and Miss Etta D. Johnston, of New Hanover; Mr. Harriss Bloodworth and Miss Bessie Westbrook, of Rocky Point; Mr. Geo. Duncan and Miss Lucy Bloodworth, of Rocky Point. After the ceremonies, which were performed by Rev. Mr. Futrell, a reception from 8.30 P. M. to 9.30 was held at the residence of the bride's mother, and to-day the bridal party will dine at the groom's residence near Castle Haynes. They were the recipients of numerous presents.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circulation of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

ONE OFFENDER SUBMITTED.

John Piver Pays the Costs in a Case About Which Quite a Stir Was Made.

John Piver was yesterday tried before Justice Fowler on the charge of disorderly conduct. He pleaded guilty and judgment was suspended on the payment of costs. Piver is the man who was implicated with Kiah Bonham in creating the disturbance in the presence of a funeral procession at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets July 7th, in which the charge was made that Chief of Police Melton failed to do his duty in not arresting the disturbers. It will be remembered that Bonham's case was tried before Mayor Wright and dismissed, a second warrant at the cost of the prosecutor.

Yesterday Jailor King was a witness and swore that he heard Bonham and Kiver cursing and swearing and started across the street to arrest the men, but saw Chief Melton there and turned back. The Chief, on the other hand, testified that he did not hear the men curse, and that he had them to stop quarrelling and go in different directions.

ORDERED OUT OF TOWN.

A Tramp Invaded the Premises of Mr. J. D. Smith Yesterday.

A case was tried before Justice Fowler yesterday afternoon in which one of the most go-lucky and altogether impudent tramps which has struck Wilmington was the accused. His name was A. F. George and he claimed to hail from Jacksonville, Fla., and reached this city yesterday morning. The charge against him was prowling about the premises of Mr. J. D. Smith at 219 Walnut street. It seems that Mr. Smith is out of the city and the tramp in question came to the house and asked for some food, which was given him. He walked off but was very soon seen prowling about the premises in a very suspicious manner. He was ordered away but persisted in hanging around un til Mrs. Smith started down street for an officer. She met Deputy Sheriff Bryan who went at once and arrested the fellow and brought him before Justice Fowler. He was given a hearing and ordered to get out of the city within half an hour. Deputy Bryan escorted him as far as Ninth street. He said he was going to Newbern.

THAT SPECIAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The Opinion Prevalent That the County Commissioners Will So Order.

It is very probable that the Board of County Commissioners will decide Monday whether or not this county will have a special term of the Circuit Criminal Court during August. It will be remembered that the matter was discussed by the Board Tuesday, and Commissioner John Barry appointed a special committee to investigate the needs in the premises. The October court is only a one-week term, and it is claimed that the business could scarcely be disposed of in a two-weeks term, if a special session is not called. Besides the twenty odd prisoners awaiting trial in the jail, there are several times as many out on bond and seventy odd continued from the last term.

It is the prevalent opinion that the extra term will be ordered by the Board.

Mr. Penny's Tobacco Farm.

Mr. B. F. Penny, who is both a successful clothing dealer and a good farmer, has a beautiful crop of tobacco on his farm at Myrtle Branch. This is a new crop for this section of the country and Mr. Penny is justly proud of the fine success with which he is meeting in growing tobacco. Just now he is engaged in curing and grading. Mr. P. M. Tucker, a professional grader and curer, tells Mr. Penny that his tobacco is the best he has seen anywhere in the State. Mr. Penny thinks that tobacco growing will get to be a large industry in Brunswick county.

Democratic Rallies.

The third of August will be a big day for Democracy in the old State. State Chairman F. M. Simmons has arranged a number of meetings at different places throughout the State, and is going to keep on arranging them until the whole State is pretty well covered. Among the meetings for which preparations have already been made are those in Duplin county, Kenansville, Aug. 2nd; Columbus county, Whiteville, Aug. 3rd; Rutherford county, Rutherfordton, Aug. 3rd; Gaston county, Riverbend, August 3rd and 4th.

Continued Until To-day.

Two cases for assault with deadly weapon against Hannah Watters and Carrie Roberson, both colored, were to have been tried yesterday before Justice Bunting, but were postponed until 9 A. M. to-day. The fight occurred over the railroad Tuesday and each attacked the other with brickbats.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. D. W. Roberts, of Newbern, spent last night in the city.

— Mr. F. T. Mills has been quite sick but was much better yesterday.

— Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Johns, of John's Station, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. M. E. Whitehurst and wife, of Newbern, are registered at The Orton.

—Mrs. W. J. Clemmons and children have gone to Kenansville to visit relatives.

— Ship's carpenter Willie Hodges, of the *Nantucket*, arrived yesterday on a furlough.

— General Manager J. W. Fry, of the C. F. & Y. V. road, is registered at The Orton.

— Mr. D. M. Register, wife and child, of Charlotte, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Riach returned yesterday morning from Poland Springs, Maine.

— Mr. Fred Moore, of the Seaboard Air Line, returned yesterday from his vacation trip.

— Private G. A. McArthur, of Company K, Second regiment, is in the city on a furlough.

— Miss Placid Bridgers, of Tarboro, is the guest of the Misses Emerson, on Ocean View Beach.

— Mrs. J. E. Albright and children returned yesterday from visiting relatives in Northampton county.

— Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Elliott and family are guests at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

— Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bowen, of Raleigh, are visiting the family of Mrs. Bowen's father, Col W. J. Woodward.

— Walter H. Neal, Esq., of Laurinburg, arrived in the city yesterday. He spent last night on Ocean View Beach.

— Dr. Charles E. Taylor, President of Wake Forest College, and Mrs. Taylor are spending several days at Wrightsville Beach.

— Miss Mary Plummer, of this city, is spending the Summer at Red Springs, the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. W. Townsend.

— Mr. J. T. Runge, the Associated Press telegraph operator, has returned to the city after taking a vacation of several weeks.

— Privates W. I. Herring and Omar C. Harris, of Battery C, Sixth Artillery, Fort Caswell, arrived in the city yesterday on a forty-eight hours furlough.

— Mr. C. A. Price, of the auditing department of the Atlantic Coast Line, has returned from his vacation which he spent in Washington City and Raleigh.

— Capt. Donald MacRae, of Company K, who has been here for a week on leave of absence, returned to camp yesterday morning via the Atlantic Coast Line.

— Winston *Journal*: "Mr. W. H. Gilbert, of the Winston Hardware Company, left Saturday to take a week's breath of ocean breezes at his old home, Wilmington."

— Mr. W. E. Kyle, of Fayetteville, General Passenger Agent of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, was among the visitors to the STAR office last night.

— Mr. J. C. Caddell, the travelling correspondent of the *Biblical Recorder*, was here yesterday in the interest of that publication. He left last night for Mt. Olive Church, where he will attend a union meeting which convenes Friday.

— Mr. J. J. Perkins, the special deputy collector sent here to inaugurate the internal revenue law so far as it affects tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes, has about discharged his duties. He will leave here about Aug. 1, and after that Deputy Collector C. M. Babbitt, Newbern, will make regular trips to the city.

INFANTICIDE AT ABBOTTSBURG.

Emma Singletary, Colored, Murders Her Two-Weeks-Old Child.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

ABBOTTSBURG, N. C., July 27.

Emma Singletary, a colored woman, living near this place, was brought here yesterday, charged with killing her two-weeks-old child. She was given a hearing before J. S. Cain and was committed to jail at Elizabethtown to await trial at the October term of Bladen Superior Court. The case is very plain against her and she will almost certainly be convicted.

The crime was committed on July 13th, when she was seen with the child at a certain house, but an hour later could not tell where it was. As soon as she was suspected of the murder search was made for the child. Its clothes and skull bone were found by some boys sent out from here. The clothes were identified on trial here yesterday, the woman's sister knowing the clothes and testifying against her. Later, Mr. W. H. Graham went out and found some ribs, supposed to be those of the murdered child.

NOMINATE THE BEST MEN.

EDITOR STAR:—

I beg leave to present for the consideration of the delegates to the County Democratic Convention, which meets Sept. 5th, the names of Messrs. Brooke G. Empie and John H. Davis—the former as one of the candidates for the Legislature, and the latter as one of the candidates for County Commissioners. Both can stand the Jeffersonian test, "Is he honest? Is he capable?"

† DEMOCRAT.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Remaining Companies Receive Assignments to Duty Elsewhere.

EXPECT TO MOVE SATURDAY.

Other Raleigh News—Mewborne's Letter to Chairman Simmons—Another Death at the Camp Hospital—Prisoner Recaptured.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 27.

The open letter of J. M. Mewborne to Chairman Simmons has caused a good deal of comment, and though Mr. Mewborne's name is signed to the letter it is a matter of interest to know how he will take this act of the Governor's. There is no denying the statement that the letter was prepared in the Governor's office and was written at his dictation. Some believe the letter was not even submitted to Mr. Mewborne for his approval. It is a vile and malicious assault that could have been conceived by none other than Russell. A Populist official said to-day that the letter was vile and malicious, and he believed the submissive Mewborne already regretted that he was so owned and controlled by the Governor. The letter does not answer the courteous notes of Mr. Simmons, but deals solely in abuse.

Mr. Thomas Turner, son of Hon. Josiah Turner, of Hillsboro, died at Rex Hospital, in this city, this morning at 4 o'clock. He was brought here Sunday for treatment, but his case was considered hopeless. At 9 o'clock this morning his brother, Mr. Devereaux Turner, took his body to their old home in Hillsboro for interment.

The Cotton Exchange here brightened about noon when cotton was five points above yesterday's closing. Cotton is lower now than ever before at this season of the year. It is predicted by the ablest men on the Raleigh Exchange that cotton will reach quite near the lowest point on record and possibly go lower.

The Second regiment, it is thought, will be totally dismembered within two weeks. Col. Burgwyn is in hopes that the War Department will re-consider its order and give the regiment duty as a body.

The sixth death in the Second regiment occurred at Camp Dan Russell Hospital this morning. Private Hagler, who has been quite ill for several days, died of acute diarrhœa early this morning. He was buried at the Federal cemetery here this afternoon by an escort. Hagler was a member of Company D, Captain Percy Gray's Greensboro company, now at Port Royal, S. C.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The remaining six companies of the Second regiment received assignments from Gen. Pennington, of Atlanta, commanding the Department of the Gulf, this afternoon, as follows: Company G, Capt. Durham, goes to Landsend, S. C. Major Dixon and Adjutant Clark go with them. Col. Burgwyn and staff and field officers go to Simon's Island, on the coast of Georgia, with Company K, Capt. MacRae, of Wilmington and Companies H, L, and B. No dress parade to-day on account of rain. No orders to move have been received, but they are expected about Saturday.

Surgeon Stockard is quite ill.

Seven convicts arrived at the penitentiary to-day from Robeson county.

Matthews, a United States prisoner, sentenced for a fourteen-year term, who escaped from the penitentiary three weeks ago, was arrested in Knoxville to-day.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice July 29, 1898.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Elija Ann Brown, Mattie Bimpley, Sylvia Broker, Rosa Carter, Lucy(?) Davis, Maggie Grimes, Dora High, Salina Johnson, Annie Lenan, Dinah McFarlin, E J Murphey, Perssey Parker, Ester Realan, Mamie Statton, Styrrya(?) Sykes, Dollie(?) Trescott, Carrie Truehurst, Fred Taylor, Mary P. Walker.

MEN'S LIST.

H J (?) Alexander, E Bordeaux, J E Burnett, John Baldwin, R T Brinkley, Walter Brown, Wm Butler, Chas E Cahom, Daud Chatman, F H Devaneny, Willie(?) Johnson, Capt Hatcher King, E S Lacy, J M Lacy, J D Dewis, Tom Saveny, C Monroe Cleve Martes, Sister Mons, Will Massey, J I Nause, Chas Oler, Geo Paxtin, J C Patrick, L W Register, Robt M Rawls, A H Slocumb, S Slexinger, Frank Simmons, Soloman Smith, W J Smith, Geo Taylor, Chas Thompson, C C Williams, Will Right, E D Wessell, J Z Walice, R W Wheeler, Webster Williams, E J Young R W Young.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Annie Baxter, Jane Rhine, J P Salthers, Emma Young.

Persons calling for above letters wile please say advertised. If not called fol in fifteen days they will be sent to thr dead lettter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN, Postmaster.

Died in Norfolk.

Mr. Geo. B. New, a former citizen of Wilmington, died in Norfolk Sunday morning. He at one time conducted a photograph gallery on the corner of Fourth and Market streets. The Norfolk *Landmark* says of his death:

"Mr. Geo. Benjamin New, aged 36 years, died at the King's Daughters' Hospital Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. He was brought to this institution on the 14th inst., then in a very low condition, suffering with typhoid fever. Every care and attention were given to him, but in vain. He was from Wilmington, N. C. He leaves a widow and child in needy circumstances."

— There are quantities of watermelons on the market now. A boat load of small ones was sold yesterday by wholesale at a cent apiece.

BUSINESS LOCALS IN "THE MORNING STAR"

COST BUT A CENT A WORD. NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement. The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

Try "The Morning Star."

Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

R. R. LOVE & BRO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
Consignments of all kinds solicited. Cattle a specialty. Naval Stores and Cotton.
Wanted at Once, A Double-Entry Bookkeeper.
107 North Water street.
jy 28 1m R. R. LOVE & BRO.

The Unlucky Corner.

Come Quick, Before the Deal is Off. It is only

An Advertising Scheme.

10 lbs Best Granulated Sugar.....65c
1 " J. & S. Roasted Laguyra Coffee 25c
1 " W. M. Roasted Java Coffee.....30c
1 " Mixed Tea (Good).....50c
1 doz. North Carolina Roe Herring, 25c
1 lb Clover Hill Butter (Best).....25c
$2.20

All For $1.95.

S. W. SANDERS.
jy 23 tf

Two Boxes of Free Silk and Soap.

A Spool of Silk, GOOD SILK, and a Bar of LAUNDRY SOAP

For 5c.

THE KING GROCERY CO.
B. F. KING, MANAGER,
'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.
jy 27 tf

BAGGING AND TIES.

500 Rolls Bagging.
800 Bundles Ties.
900 Bushels Corn.
750 Bushels Meal.
50 Boxes Meat.
850 Barrels Flour.
100 Barrels Sugar.
125 Boxes Crackers.
100 Boxes Candy.

W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer,
jy 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."

We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

Medicines & Filling Prescriptions

from me, you run no risk whatever It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 269.

Yours, for some of your business.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.
my 22 tf

Boots and Shoes AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Low Cut Shoes

And Summer stock in a good many instances are being sold for much

Less Than it Cost to Make Them;

in order to make room for our larger STOCK OF FALL GOODS, which is already beginning to come in freely.

We Want Your Trade.
We Shall Strive to Merit It.
PRICES COUNT.
Look in Our Window!
Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.
jy 24 tf

ARE YOU WHITE?

Along with Christianity we can conquer the world, commercially and otherwise long before we CONQUER CUBA.

We Are Offering

"Cuban Blossom" Cigars,
"Renown,"
"Topical Twist-head,"

Altogether superior to any CIGARS sold for 5 cents, the sale of which on this market runs into hundreds of thousands. SMOKERS ask for these brands and take no substitute, as the substitute only makes more money for the seller. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Vollers & Hashagen,
General Provision Dealers for sale of Meats, Lard, Canned Meats, Corn, &c.
jy 17 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

W. S. W.
JUL 24 1898

WE CAN MAKE YOU A

Stamp to Cancel Your Revenue Stamps

AT SHORT NOTICE.

Line Daters Only 30c by Mail Post Paid.

Check Protectors,

SEALS, AND STOCK CERTIFICATES. HALF TONE ENGRAVINGS.

Autograph Stamps, Air Cushion Stamps,

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
15 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 240. jy 24 tf

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 26TH, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 6 and 9.30 P. M.

On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid.

GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT Superintendent. jy 22 tf

Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Monday, July 25th.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 8 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M. Leave Wilmington every day, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 6.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 and 8.30 P. M.

9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.

Fare on 5.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.

J. W. Harper.
jy 20 tf

THIS IS HOT WEATHER.

But you wouldn't know it if you were at CAROLINA BEACH. Come down and try it a while, and be sure to

Stop at the Kure House.

Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Board by the day, week or month. Good fare and every comfort for guests. For rates, apply to

Mrs. Hans A. Kure.
jy 21 1m

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

SHUTTING DOWN THE MILLS.

Some time ago the New England cotton mills found themselves with a large unsalable surplus on hand, and they rather welcomed, if they didn't encourage, the strike that gave them a plausible excuse to shut down and thus work off a part if not all of that surplus. They are now in somewhat the same condition they were then, with a large surplus on hand, to get rid of which another shut-down is proposed. Discussing this the New York *Commercial* editorially says:

"The proposed wholesale shut-down of print cloth mills in Fall River and elsewhere in New England, which is said to be necessitated by the fact that Southern and other mills added to those that were already in the field, have glutted the market, gives food for serious thought. It is said that it is also proposed to pool present stocks and to regulate production by a general agreement which will cover millions of spindles now at work. Although some temporary relief is hoped for from this move, it is frankly admitted that lasting good is not likely to come therefrom.

"This conclusion seems to be fully justified from the fact that the proposal to limit production does not cover the Southern and other mills, to the added production of which the present situation of overproduction is charged. It is evident that the idleness which will be forced upon the Northern mills is due to the activity of the newly developed and surprisingly prosperous industry in the South; and the question immediately arises, how long will these Southern mills be unable to supply the entire American demand and so be compelled to leave a portion of the market to be supplied by the New England mills? In other words, how long are the more favorable conditions for producing cotton cloth, which abound in the milder climate of our Southern States and the existence there of the cotton fields, whence is drawn the raw material of the cotton industry, going to permit the manufacture of cotton to be carried on in New England at all?

"This question might be extended so as to make the inquiry cover also the English mills, which are handicapped even to a greater extent by distance from the source of their raw material than are the mills of our Northern States. But England may at least save her home market against our Southern mills by a protective tariff, a course not open to New England for the preservation of her industry in the face of Southern competition."

This is not a lengthy article but it says a good deal and suggests a good deal more. It says at best the shut-down will afford but temporary relief. It must be resorted to again and again, and the more frequently as the Southern mills increase in number and throw a proportionally large amount of goods upon the markets. These shut-downs, too, will have a tendency to encourage the building of Southern mills for as they reduce the stock of goods on the market the greater will be the demand for goods, the better the prices, and the greater the inducement to build more mills in the South to meet the demand.

It is a confession by New England mill men that they cannot compete with Southern mills and must therefore stop their wheels while Southern wheels continue to run at a profit. This is a practical announcement to the capitalist who may contemplate investing his money in the milling business, to invest in the South where the prospects for profit are so much more encouraging.

The shut-down remedy will not work because it only applies to the mills of one section while the mills of the other section which are better situated will not only refuse to unite in the shut-down but will increase their exertions and their capacity of production to supply the deficiency caused by the shut-down in the mills of the less favored section.

The position of the New England mills is somewhat similar to that of the cotton-growers in the less productive portion of the cotton belt. For some time they have been endeavoring to secure a reduction of acreage to prevent a surplus, and thus keep the production somewhere within the world's demand for cotton. They favored shutting down, so to speak, to limit production, just as the New England mills propose to shut down to limit production and thus get rid of the accumulated surplus. But the cotton-growers who favored a reduction of acreage failed to secure the co-operation of the planters in the more favored and fertile States who could grow cotton at so much less cost than the planters in the other States. While refusing to materially reduce their acreage they would welcome a reduction and a very large reduction by the planters, in other States, for every bale taken from the crop would strengthen the demand for cotton and make a better market for the cotton they raised. Just so Southern mill men will welcome a reduction of production by the New England mills which will create a stronger demand for their output and also increase the price and put more profit into their safes.

This is not only the condition of the New England mills for the present but will be the permanent condition for the future when the increase in the number of the Southern mills will make these shut-downs more frequent than they have been. Possibly the increase in the number of mills in the South, with the correspondingly large amount of goods they will put upon the market may reduce the profits of the Southern mills, but as their is competition it will also reduce the profits of the Northern mills and they can't stand that as well as the Southern mills can, for they find it hard to do business at present prices and find it necessary to do this to shut down occasionally to get rid of the goods that would have to be sold at a sacrifice if they kept adding to their stocks. Southern competition is not only a present, but a future factor in their business, a growing one, too, which will give them much more trouble in the future than it does now, and not only old England, also, which will be forced to meet Southern competition not only in North and South American markets, but in the markets of the far East, where not so many years ago the English trader had almost a monopoly of trade.

There is but one effective remedy for the trouble that confronts the New England mills, and one that the Southern mills are interested in, too, for with the New England mills in operation and Southern mills increasing the increased product means reduced profits for all. The home market is too limited. Even if they could all agree on the shut down policy that would not be satisfactory, if practicable, for it would necessitate too much idleness, which would derange labor systems and do injury in other ways. The true policy is to work all they can, to produce as much as they can so that the increased production may offset the small margin of profit, and then seek foreign markets for the goods they make and thus guard against an accumulation of surplus.

This will require effort, energy and system to get a permanent foothold where their European competitors have been exploiting so long, and where they have had considerable advantage over American manufacturers in having ships of their own to carry their goods, and in not being handicapped by trade-crippling tariffs. But it is to this that the depressed cotton industry of the East must look for permanent relief.

MINOR MENTION.

The negro isn't on top in North Carolina, but if Congressman White (black), of the First District, can carry out his game as he announces it, the negro will be on top. He invites the race issue, and declared in the presence of his white allies in a Republican State convention that while there are some negroes in this State holding office, but not as many as there should be, there will be more. He considerately warned the timid white men in his party who do not like to see the colored brother asserting himself and reaching ont for the official plums, to get under cover, for it is coming whether they like it or not. With the success the colored contingent has met with in forcing to terms the party, of which they constitute about three-fourths, White and other colored agitators feel encouraged to advance their lines and increase their demands until they get as much as they think they are entitled to. They don't make any bones about drawing the color line and drawing it tight. North Carolina is the only State where this assertive, aggressive disposition is shown, and this is significant in view of the fact that North Carolina now has in office more negroes than all the other States in the Union combined. If they succeed in defeating the Democratic party at the coming election there will, as White threatens, "be more of them."

* *

The American flag is now flying over Guanica, Porto Rico, which practically means the end of Spanish rule on the island. The ease with which the landing of troops was effected and the trifling resistance offered may be taken as an indication of the ease with which the island will be captured. The town and the Spaniards in it were surprised, it is true, but so also will the other places which may be garrisoned be surprised at the celerity with which they will find themselves hemmed in by American soldiers and under the muzzles of big, ugly guns. The commanders may strut around some and talk bravely, as Gen. Toral did in Santiago, but they will have to come down, and they will do it without a lavish use of powder and shot. Army movement in that island, and fighting, if there is any to be done, will be a picnic compared to what it was in Cuba, for there are no jungles and no roads to be cut through them to transport artillery, supplies, &c. It is an open country. though mountainous, with some of the best macadamized roads in the world, some of them so smooth and well kept that a bicycle rider would be delighted with them. Such roads lead into the principal cities and it it is these that our army will take as it moves from its base on its objective points. In addition to this, although there is no insurrection against the Government, the majority of the natives are friendly to the United States and welcome the coming of our soldiers. All this simplifies the situation there very much and makes the campaign on that island, as compared with jungled, mountainous, swampy, yellow fever-infected Cuba, a very pleasant business.

* *

The peace talk is now coming in such a direct way that there is doubtless something in it. It was intimated in a Washington dispatch several days ago that the French Ambassador at Washington had been feeling the pulse of the administration to learn what terms might be offered as a basis of peace, but this was speedily contradicted. It is now semi-officially announced that he has just had a conference, on authority from Madrid, with the President who reserved his answer until he has consulted his Cabinet. Unless some tangible proposition has been made he would have nothing to consult the Cabinet about, and therefore it is likely that some proposition entitled to consideration has been submitted. It is speculatively intimated that the terms embrace the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba and Porto Rico and the cession of coaling stations in the Ladrones, the Carolines and the Philippines. Several weeks ago some prominent person in Europe, who was said to have approached this Government on this subject, was quoted as saying that these would be the terms on which this Government would consent to peace, and they have since been several times referred to so that it looks as if there might be some ground for the reports. Having lost Cuba (which was a foregone conclusion) Spain may consider herself very fortunate if she emerges from the conflict by surrendering Porto Rico, and coaling stations in the other islands referred to. Whether the United States can without the violation of agreement with the Philippine insurgents turn them over to Spain is another matter, but if this can be done it will be a good thing for us, for we will then get rid of association and fellowship with a very undesirable and uncongenial conglomeration of races, too far away to be kept constantly under supervision and under wholesome restraint, and it will be a good thing for Spain, too, for if this country has ports of its own in those and the other Pacific islands mentioned the force of contact with our own people and the new methods they would introduce would have such a salutary effect that it would practically mean new life for those communities, and they and Spain would gain more in the end than Spain would lose by the surrender of Cuba and Porto Rico.

— "Some girls keep a diary," remarked the observer of men and things, "while others destroy it the following year."—*Detroit Journal.*

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Consumption, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lumberton *Robesonian:* On last Thursday the sad news came to us of the death of Frank Thompson, formerly of this place but lately of Hamer, S. C. He suffered with rheumatism for a long time, but apoplexy was the immediate cause of his death.

— Burlington *News:* We met a couple of men sitting under the shade of the same tree Monday. Each one was slightly gray, each one was named John, each one was the only survivor of their respective families, each one was of fourteen children, and they were from the same county.

— Charlotte *News:* Nine dead dogs were thrown in the trenches near Eastfield yesterday afternoon, the result of two going mad. The two mad animals bit every dog in the neighborhood, and the citizens went out to do bloody work. They made quick work of the poor animals, but they thought this far better than running any risk. A gentleman from that section to day tells a reporter that one would have imagined that the Spanish-American war was transferred to Mecklenburg county, so ferociously did the citizens make war on the canine tribe.

— Charlotte *Press-Democrat:* A sample of the round cotton bale, which has caused so much comment among the cotton growers, dealers and manufacturers everywhere, and which its promoters assert, is to revolutionize the ginning and baling of cotton, will soon be put on exhibition in Charlotte. M. A. Parker, of Raleigh, is the agent of the American Cotton Company in North Carolina, and he will probably be in Charlotte soon to explain the process to our local ginners and cotton dealers. The bale is 35 inches in diameter and weighs 270 pounds. — It is stated now that Mrs. Bagley, o' Raleigh, mother of Ensign Worth Bagley, only gets $11 pension per month. It was stated that she would get $50. Lieut. Shipp's widow it is said, will get only $9 for herself and $2 each for her two little children.

TWINKLINGS.

— "Chollie is all right, but I think his cables have been cut." "Cables cut?" "Yes. He has no intelligence."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Missed a Good Thing—"Spain discovered us." "Yes, and she made a mistake in not keeping posted about us after our discovery."—*Chicago Record.*

— Mrs. Joggings—"Willy, has your mother been buying a new rug?" Willy—"Yes. You wouldn't know there was a hole in the carpet now, would you?"—*Tit-Bits.*

— Why They Became Extinct: Noah—"Are all the animals on board?" Japhet—"All but two—the ichthyosaurus and the plesiosaurus)—"there!" Noah (whispering)—"Don't say a word about them; they never will be missed."—*Puck.*

"Well, Tommie, did you have a glorious Fourth?" "Well, I should guess yes. We got a French cook at our house, and we just bombarded her for keeps until she admitted that a Yankee pig could lick a Spaniard with all four hoofs tied behind his back."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— "Isn't he a man of rather luxurious tastes," said one girl. "Yes. I'm afraid he will never make a soldier," answered the other. "I'm sure he wouldn't quail at the enemy's fire." "No, indeed. But I don't believe he could face salt pork as calmly as he could saltpetre."—*Washington Star.*

— Mrs. Petter—"Did you see that? Dixon seized the rocking chair, and was into it before his wife had a chance to reach it. And on his wedding trip, too." Mr. Petter—"That's just it. There's where Dixon is smart. Nobody will suspect that he is on his wedding tour, don't you see? And be sides, he gets the chair."

— A clever remark made at a London dinner not long ago is thus reported: The subject of the conversation was Mr. George Alexander, the well-known actor, and some one remarked that his real name was Samson. "What a pity," said a lady, "that he doesn't keep it! It's such a good name for a player. Samson was the first actor who brought down the house!"—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT COMMENT.

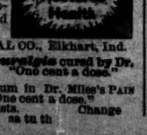
—— Porto Ricans want to be annexed to the United States. They realize that as an independent government they would be constantly subject to exactions on the part of some foreign power and to disturbances incited by ambitious adventurers.—*Baltimore Herald, Ind.*

—— Lieutenant Hobson appears to be as energetic in the work of raising cruisers as he was in the task of sinking colliers. Taken all in all, whether as a hero, a naval constructor or the modest recipient of unexpected plaudits, Mr. Hobson is a pleasing exemplar of young American manhood. May the Twentieth Century multiply and increase him, and give us Hobsons in every walk of life!—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

Miraculous Benefit
RECEIVED FROM
Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

ELI P. BABCOCK, of Avoca, N. Y., a veteran of the 3rd N. Y. Artillery and for thirty years of the Babcock & Munsel Carriage Co., of Auburn, says: "I write to express my gratitude for the miraculous benefit received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I suffered for years, as result of army life, from sciatica which affected my heart in the worst form, my limbs swelled from the ankles up. I bloated until I was unable to button my clothing; had sharp pains about the heart, smothering spells and shortness of breath. For three months I was unable to lie down, and all the sleep I got was in an arm chair. I was treated by the best doctors but gradually grew worse. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and it saved my life as if by a miracle."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,



DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.
Headache and Neuralgia cured by Dr. MILES' PAIN PILLS. "One cent a dose."

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIN PILL CURES All PAIN. "One cent a dose."
For sale by all Druggists. Change
je 26 1y sa tu th

BY TELEPHONE.

It was a very warm day near the close of August, and Virginia Allen stepped into a corner drug store to refresh herself with a soda.

A woman is never too warm or too fatigued to notice another woman's gown, and as Virginia waited at the soda counter her observant eyes took in every detail of the charming summer costume worn by a young woman who was standing at the telephone.

She was a very pretty woman, and her dainty gown of grass linen, with its touch of green ribbons here and there, became her exceedingly, as did her hat, a mass of sweet peas and green gauze, set well forward on her blond head.

Just now she was a bit out of temper. "Express 2,804," she called impatiently. And as she waited for the desired number she turned and looked at Virginia, who, quite overcome by the heat—or was it for some other reason—had seated herself at no great distance off and was wielding a palm leaf fan energetically.

The pretty woman turned abruptly to the phone in response to a call. "Is this Express 2,804?" she said.

"It is Byron's number," Virginia muttered to herself. "I thought so."

The woman at the phone spoke again:

"This is Mr. Curtis, is it not?" Virginia ceased fanning and scarcely disguised the fact that the conversation interested her.

"Yes, I am Miss Cleavebrook," continued the woman in the linen gown. Then, "Yes, please."

A short pause ensued. The drug store cuckoo clock struck 2. Virginia excitedly imagined what Byron Curtis must be saying at the other end of the phone in his office, high up in one of the down town buildings.

Miss Cleavebrook interrupted her thoughts. "Yes," she said, and Virginia fancied perhaps that her voice took on a more tender tone. "Same place," she continued, with a little laugh. "Did you? I'm so glad. Thanks so much for the flowers. You really mustn't send them so often. It's too extravagant of you."

Virginia gave a little start. "Theater again this week?" questioned Miss Cleavebrook doubtingly. "I really think twice a week is too often."

But the man with whom she was talking seemed to overcome her scruples, and after agreeing to go with him on Friday evening of that week she said:

"Why don't you ask me why I called you up?" Then, seeming to forget that she was in a public place, she laughed merrily at the response that came back over the phone. Finally she said:

"No, it wasn't that. I want very much to see that book of 'After Dinner Speeches' you spoke of. Can you bring it to me this evening? No? Well, tomorrow, then. What are you going to do tonight?"

The fair questioner seemed but little pleased at the answer she received. She tapped her foot impatiently, and it was a full minute before she spoke.

Virginia fancied she heard Byron say, "I am going to call on Miss Allen tonight." For had he not asked if he might come over to see her Tuesday?

Miss Cleavebrook recovered her temper, if indeed she had lost it, and said, "I thought I told you to drop that."

Virginia arose hurriedly and walked to the front of the store. "It is insupportable," she muttered to herself. "She speaks as if she owned him when"—

Her thoughts overcame her as the memory of all that had happened between her and Byron Curtis rushed to her mind.

The sharp ring of the little bell recalled her to herself and she looked up to see Miss Cleavebrook leave the store and go slowly down the street with a happy smile dimpling her pretty face.

Virginia took an impulsive step toward the telephone, heedless of the clerk who stood behind the counter and who began to gaze at her rather curiously.

"He need not come to see me," she thought fiercely: "He would rather be with her." Her voice nearly choked her as she answered, "Express 2,804," to the inevitable, "Number, please?"

The moments which followed were agony to her. Her thoughts ran wild. "It was only last week he told me that he cared for me, and I—I was to have answered him tonight. Why—why did I care so much?"

"Hello!" sounded a man's voice over the phone, and then, before she could speak, "Is this you again, Louise?"

Virginia's face paled; then she flushed painfully. Had she been mistaken? It had never occurred to her that another man could have answered to Express 2,804.

She made an effort to control her voice. "I am Miss Allen. I wish to speak to Mr. Curtis."

"Mr. Curtis left the office, madam, at 2 o'clock. I am his partner, Mr. Colway. Can I do anything for you?"

"Thank you, no," replied Virginia.

Mr. Colway wondered as he hung up the receiver at the glad change in the girl's voice.

"Miss Allen!" he soliloquized. "By Jove! I didn't know it had gone so far. Her voice sounded as if she might be pretty. If I am to believe Curtis on the subject of the young lady's charms, he is in great good luck, but I'll bet she can't touch Lou."

The glad change in Virginia's voice was noticed also by another man—a man who stood by the cigar counter watching the girl with his whole soul in his eyes.

Virginia turned from the phone with a happy feeling of thankfulness that was almost a pain. The man who had been watching her stepped quickly toward her.

"Byron!" she said, with a little glad cry, holding out both her hands to him.

"Virginia," he answered, "it is Tuesday."

"Yes," she said softly, "it is Tuesday."

"And"— questioned he.

"Yes, again," she murmured even lower.

A drug store is not a very romantic place, but I think that those two told each other everything in the look they gave each other, quite unmindful of the little clerk who flippantly mixed an egg phosphate for the next customer.—Exchange.

Fatigue and Digestion.

The influence of fatigue on digestion is pretty well understood. Scientific experiments have demonstrated the fact beyond a doubt. They have even gone farther and shown that fatigue is a disease, and that it is possible to produce the same symptoms in one animal organization by inoculation with the fatigued serum of another, showing that overwork produces an actual poison in the system. Worry is equally antagonistic to good digestion, another fact that is well known, but cannot be too often reiterated to this nation of worrying folk. A little rest and banishment of care in preparation for a meal should become a habit. It means lengthened life and preserved health, as do such other confessedly hygienic habits as proper bathing, dressing and wholesome food.—New York Post.

The English Queen's guard consists of 3 officers, 4 noncommissioned officers and about 45 men, with the regimental color. The guard presents arms to her majesty only and shoulders arms to any one of inferior rank.

The Spanish armada, with which Philip of Spain attempted to conquer Britain, consisted of 130 ships, 3,165 cannon, 8,766 sailors, 2,088 galley slaves, 21,855 soldiers, 1,255 volunteers and 150 monks.

It is said that a gallon of milk makes three pounds of the condensed article.

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A SOAP BUBBLE.

The Relation of Its Varying Thinness to the Colors It Shows.

The extreme thinness of the bubble is indeed wonderful. It is estimated that the film in some places is only one three-millionths of an inch in thickness. Probably few of us can conceive of such thinness. Let me express it in another way. The Old and the New Testament contain some 3,000,000 of letters. Now one three-millionth is such a part of an inch as the first letter of the Bible is a part of the sum of all of its letters.

The bubble, however, is not of equal thickness at all points, and it is for this reason that it has the various colors. For instance, wherever the film is orange red it measures about three-millionths of an inch; where it is blue, eighty one-millionths of an inch, and at a point where lemon yellow is prominent about twenty one-millionths of an inch. Perhaps you wonder why the colors change from one part of the soap bubble to another. This is because the film of the soap bubble evaporates and grows thinner, but unequally so at different portions. A greenish blue with a pale rose red spot near it indicates an extreme thinness, and at such a point the film is ready to give way at the least jar.

You will be glad to know the source of the beautiful colors. Every one is delighted with them, even if not interested by the explanation of their origin. We may say that they come from the light. Light gives color to all objects, but not exactly as it does to the soap bubble. White light from the sun can be broken into the seven colors which we have seen in the rainbow. In that instance the raindrops separate it into its parts. A glass prism will do the same, as you may prove by looking through a glass pendant from a hanging lamp. When the light reaches the surface of the soap bubble, a part is reflected from it, and we see images on its surface as if it were a curved mirror. Another portion of the light, however, enters the film and is separated so that parts of the seven colors are thrown into the bubble, and we can see them at various portions of the opposite surface. Another part of the light, after being broken by the film, is reflected by its inner surface back to our eyes, so that we see colors at the point where the light enters.—Jacob F. Bucher in St Nicholas.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call on R. R. BELLAMY, druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded. †

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		6½@	6¾
Standard		7 @	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔		12 @	13½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔		6½@	6¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	50
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	9
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	11	@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 50
Choice		@	3 75
Straight	4 25	@	4 50
First Patent		@	4 25
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	53½
Car load, in bags—White		@	50
Oats, from store	38	@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Clay Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	13½@		9
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½@		7¾
North Carolina	5	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West Indies cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 00	@	12 00
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	70
American		@	70
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	65
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½@		5¾
Standard A		@	5½
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@		4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed ℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	4½
WHEAT, ℔ bushel—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	18

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN.—Market steady at 92½c per bbl for Strained and 97½c for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm, 25, 24½c; rosin firm, $1.20, $1.25; tar firm, $1.15; crude turpentine quiet, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	123
Rosin	564
Tar	129
Crude Turpentine	82

Receipts same day last year.—126 casks spirits turpentine, 225 bbls rosin, 56 bbls tar, 50 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5½c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 3-16 cts.	℔	lb
Good Ordinary	4¼	"	"
Low Middling	5 3-16	"	"
Middling	5½	"	"
Good Middling	5⅞	"	"

Same day last year, middling 7¼c.

Receipts—0 bales; same day last year, 7.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN.—Firm; 50 to 52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to $1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $3.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Money on call steady at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer; actual business in bankers' bills 485@485¼ for demand; 483¼@484 for sixty days. Posted rates 484½@485 and 486@486½. Commercial bills 482¾. Silver certificates 58¾@59¼. Bar silver 58¼. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds strong; U. S. new 4's, registered, 125¾; do. coupon, 126¾@127½; U. S. 4's 110@111; do. coupon, 111@112; U. S. 2's, 97; U. S. 5's, registered, 111½@113¼; do. 5's, coupon, 112¾@113¾. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 102.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine quiet at 27@27½c.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—Spirits turpentine steady at 24½c; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales 778 casks; receipts 1,743 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,721 barrels; receipts 4,475 barrels; prices: A, B, C, D $1

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear Chas. H. Fletcher *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE WONDERS OF A WATCH.

Few Persons Know How Great Its Marvelous Powers Are.

A Boston jeweler who has a talent for advertising as well as a genius for mechanics has been reminding his patrons lately that a watch is the smallest, most delicate machine that was ever constructed of the same number of parts. About 175 different pieces of material enter into its construction and upward of 2,400 separate operations are comprised in its manufacture.

Some of the facts connected with its performance are simply incredible, when considered in total. A blacksmith strikes several thousand blows on his anvil in a day and is right glad when Sunday comes around, but the roller jewel of a watch makes every day and day after day 432,000 impacts against the fork, or 157,680,000 blows in a year without stop or rest, or 3,153,600,000 in the short space of 20 years.

These figures are beyond the grasp of our feeble intellects, but the marvel does not stop here. It has been estimated that the power that moves the watch is equivalent to only four times the force used in a flea's jump; consequently it might be called a four flea power. One horsepower would suffice to run 270,000,000 watches.

Now the balance wheel of a watch is moved by this four flea power one and forty-three one-hundredths inches with each vibration—3,558¾ miles continuously in one year.

If you would preserve the timekeeping qualities of your watch, you should take it to a competent watchmaker once every 18 months.—Youth's Companion.

Worth Appreciated.

In his younger days the late Mr. W. H. Smith was usually present to see the morning papers dispatched, and one morning something at one of the offices had gone wrong, so that there was great risk of that paper missing the trains. Mr. Smith, recognizing the difficulty, threw off his coat, worked away as hard as any of his subordinates and had the satisfaction of seeing the vans leave with just time to catch the trains.

He was afterward leaning over one of the tables reading a paper, still in his shirt sleeves, when one of the men, mistaking him for a mate, gave him a resounding smack on his broad back, exclaiming:

"Well, Jack, old man, we got that lot away smartly." When "W. H." raised himself, the man rushed away, terrified by his blunder.

On coming on duty at night the man received a note addressed to him, which he concluded contained the "sack," but to his surprise it was to inform him that from the end of that week he would be a foreman. "W. H." had sense enough to see that a man who was so delighted at having accomplished a difficult task for his employers was made of the right stuff.—Pearson's Weekly.

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean.

je 2 tf

The North Carolina College of Agriculture AND Mechanic Arts

Will re-open September 1, 1898, with improved equipment in every department. Twenty-three experienced specialists in Faculty. Full courses in Agriculture, Science, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Expenses very moderate.

For catalogues address

Pres. A. Q. HOLLADAY,

je 28 tf. RALEIGH, N. C.

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

je 4 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

LULLABY.

A dear little head of golden hair
Pillowed against my breast,
A dear little smile on her face so fair—
My darling, sweetly rest!

Two dear little eyes of bonny blue,
With their lids to my lips close pressed,
A dear little heart that beats so true—
My darling, sweetly rest!

A dear little face has my little boy,
A dear little form to caress,
A dear little life that gives me joy—
Sleep, darling, and take your rest!

—May Smith Eggleston in Detroit Free Press.

SEEBACH AND THE AGENT.

A German Story of an American Attempt to Boom a Sewing Machine.

The following story, which was published in German in connection with the death of Marie Seebach, the noted German actress, shows very well the conception of American affairs which still prevails in Germany to a certain extent. Seebach was here more than 20 years ago, and it is scarcely possible that such an incident as is described would have taken place then, but many such stories are told in Germany today as illustrative of American enterprise.

According to this reminiscence Marie Seebach one day received a message that a gentleman wished to see her. She told the servant to send him to her drawing room in the hotel, and when he arrived he introduced himself as a certain Colonel Smith. Then he plunged at the object of his visit and said that he represented a certain well known make of sewing machines.

"I have already heard," he said, "that you are a great artist. I want to find out if you are a good business woman as well. Do you want to make some money?"

"Oh, I've no objections to make to that," she said, "if it is possible in a perfectly correct and dignified way."

"Oh, it's in the most correct way possible that I propose," the visitor continued, "and I offer you $10,000 for doing it."

"What have I to do in return?" asked Seebach.

"Nothing in the world," the colonel replied, and as he noticed the expression of astonishment on her face he went on: "I told you that I came from a sewing machine company—one of the largest in the world. All that I demand of you in return for the $10,000 is that as Marguerite in the spinning wheel scene from 'Faust' you will use one of our sewing machines instead of the wheel, and just keep it in motion for a few seconds. Then we would let handbills drop from the gallery, saying that the machine used by Marie Seebach was made by our firm."

The actress is said to have hesitated for a second, but, in the end, her respect for Goethe's tragedy is described as the feeling which saved her artistic reputation.

This story is of a type that disappeared from general use 40 years ago. It is of the kind told about P. T. Barnum in the earlier days of his career, but stories of the kind still pass muster in Europe, although a press agent who attempted anything of the kind in this country would soon lose his job.—New York Sun.

The Use of the Great Toe.

The negroes of the West Indies use the great toe constantly in climbing. Several years ago, while spending some time at one of the famous resorts in Jamaica, I had an opportunity to observe the skill with which the black women, who do a great part of the menial labor, carried stone, mortar and other building materials on their heads to the top of a five story tower in a part of the hotel not then finished.

Much of the unerring accuracy with which they (women and girls) chased each other up and down the long ladders, with heavy loads skillfully poised on their woolly pates, was due to the firmness with which they grasped each rung of the ladders with the great toe. They did not place the ball or the hollow of the foot on the rung, but the groove at the juncture of the great toe with the body of the foot, and they held fast by making the back of the other toes afford the other gripping surface. In much the same way the Abyssinian native cavalry grasp the stirrup. And I have seen a one armed Santo Domingan black, astride the near ox in a wheel yoke, guiding a lead mule with a rein held between his great and second toes, while his only arm was devoted to cracking his teamster's whip.—Overland Monthly.

German Reedbirds.

Two Philadelphia bon vivants, according to The Record, saw a sign the other day in front of a saloon which bore the inscription, "A German Reedbird With Every Drink." This was a bird of which they had never partaken, and, in great expectancy, they entered to investigate the gastronomic discovery. They ordered drinks and asked for the birds. They were stupefied and disgusted when the bartender drew out two frankfurters, with two feathers stuck in each one, and were only deterred from their determination to hastily leave by the bartender's bluff request that they first pay for the drinks.

STRUNG UP A JUDGE.

REFUSED TO GIVE HIS NAME AND WAS HUNG BY THE THUMBS.

How a Young Lieutenant Carried Out Orders and Came Near Getting Into Trouble—President Lincoln Stood by the Soldier Who Did His Duty.

"I was only 19 years of age and held a lieutenant's commission in the Fifth infantry when an event occurred which gave me a great deal of unsought notoriety," said a department official the other night. "Not only was the notoriety unsought, but it was exceedingly undesirable," he added, "for it almost made an old man of me in a single day. It was an experience calculated to try the discipline and determination of any young officer."

"What kind of an experience did you have?"

"I had merely a routine duty to perform, but it was exciting. The regiment was stationed at Santa Fe, and the department was under martial law. The war had just commenced, and people were averse to obeying military orders, but they learned obedience very soon. It was ordered that no person should enter the city of Santa Fe nor depart from it without registering his name with the provost marshal. The order was positive and was rigidly enforced. One afternoon, when I was officer of the day and, having attended to my duties, was lying down in my tent reading a book, an orderly reported that there was a man in the custody of the provost marshal who refused to give his name. Putting aside my book, I donned my uniform and sash and proceeded to the guardhouse.

"There, in the midst of as tough a looking gang as one ever saw, stood a well dressed, distinguished looking gentleman. When I asked him why he was in custody, he informed me that he was under arrest because he had refused to give his name or to register with the provost marshal. When I politely requested him to go with me and register, he responded, 'You know me well enough and do not need ask my name.' When I assured him that I had never seen him before and I requested him to comply with the order under which I was acting, he refused indignantly to do so.

"I then ordered the guards to take him to the parade ground and tie him to the flagstaff. Upon arriving there I again begged him to be reasonable and give his name, but he obstinately refused to do so. Then I ordered the men to tie him up by the thumbs. After leaving him in that position for three minutes he was let down, but again remained obstinately silent. He was drawn up again, and after leaving him in that painful position nearly ten minutes he was let down, but scornfully declined to answer my most polite request to give me his name. I begged him to relieve me of the necessity of resorting to more force and to relieve himself of further humiliation and physical pain, but he scorned me. There I was on the parade ground with that gentleman, who was manifestly of more than ordinary ability and consequence in the world, and in the presence of the regimental staff, I, a young officer, a mere stripling, and yet the officer of the day, was trying to compel him to give his name in accordance with the order of the commanding officer of the department.

"He remained stolidly silent, and then I ordered the guards to buck and gag him. It was a painful scene, which I shall never forget. The soldiers did their duty, bound him in an uncomfortable position and gagged him so tightly that the blood ran from his mouth. That was more than I had intended to be done the first time, and it was more than I could bear to see, so I ordered his release.

"As he stood up, trembling with pain, passion and humiliation, he said: 'I am Joseph G. Knapp, chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of New Mexico.' I immediately ordered his release from custody, and he returned to the Hotel Fonda, where he had registered upon his arrival. His presence in Santa Fe was no secret, and nearly everybody knew him. Therefore he may have reasoned that I knew him and was merely making a parade of my authority needlessly in asking him his name and compelling him to give it. You may be very sure that I regretted the occurrence when I heard him announce his name, his title and his official standing, as, indeed, I had sincerely regretted the entire scene from the first."

"Was anything done about it officially?"

"Well, I should say so! Colonel Carleton, commanding the post, wrote a report of the affair, which he characterized as brutal, and recommended proceedings against me, although he knew that I had only done my duty in the premises. If an obscure citizen had refused to give his name, as Judge Knapp had done, Colonel Carleton would have commended my course. As it was, Judge Knapp and Colonel Carleton were bosom friends and had been for years. Therefore he was biased in the matter. The papers were finally laid before President Lincoln, who had meantime been seen by some of my friends, who told him the true story of the affair, and the president wrote on the back of Colonel Carleton's report:

This young man has simply done his duty and is released from arrest. A. LINCOLN.

"Did you ever meet with Judge Knapp afterward?"

"Several times, but we were never on speaking terms. He was not only a prominent official, a great jurist and a popular gentleman, but he was also one of the proprietors of the St. Louis Republican, now called The Republic."—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Endure Hardship.

As a gladiator trained the body, so must we train the mind to self sacrifice, "to endure all things," to meet and overcome difficulty and danger. We must take the rough and thorny roads as well as the smooth and pleasant, and a portion at least of our daily duty must be hard and disagreeable, for the mind cannot be kept strong and healthy in perpetual sunshine only, and the most dangerous of all states is that of constantly recurring pleasure, ease and prosperity. Most persons will find difficulties and hardships enough without seeking them. Let them not repine, but take them as a part of that educational discipline necessary to fit the mind to arrive at its highest good.—New York Ledger.

Earnest Fights.

"You men are too cold blooded and mercenary," said a young woman with a mission, according to the Indianapolis Journal. "You cannot make an earnest fight for principle as women do."

"Ah," replied the man with a gift for epigram, "then I am to infer that it is principle that makes you scrap so earnestly at the bargain counter."

Walnuts are supposed by some folks to cure rheumatism and toothache and for this purpose, they say, should be carried in the pocket.

If some people would laugh more, their doctors' bills would be less.

RESOURCEFUL SMITH.

Here Is the Scheme by Which He Grew Rich Shoeing Horses.

"I lived at a little crossroads hamlet which was not even a postoffice, on the line between New York state and Pennsylvania," said a story teller to a Sioux City Journal reporter. "Of course, there was a blacksmith shop there. In those days the blacksmith's trade was a notoriously good one. All the blacksmiths got rich with their horse, mule and ox shoeing, and the wagon and the other repair work which they did. Most of the blacksmiths combined with their other work wagon repairing and even wagon making. There were very few big wagon factories in those days, and a good hand made wagon cost big money. When they were doing nothing else, they would make wagons, and when there was lots of transient work the wagons had to wait. This state line shop was a busy place. There was no tavern there, but the blacksmith also had a cider press, and he made the cider for all the farmers for miles around. But neither this nor the profits of his shop could account for the rapid way in which he accumulated wealth. As is well known, apple cider, if allowed to stand long enough, will become "hard," and after that it will turn into vinegar.

"This cider dealer always had plenty of hard cider on hand, but never had any vinegar for sale. The farmers and others who stopped at his place could always get a drink of hard cider, which they took out of a tin dipper at 10 cents a drink, and the size of the drink was something which attracted very little attention. Hardly any kind of beverage is more intoxicating than hard cider. It is a good deal like champagne in one respect. You can drink a great deal of it one day, and the next day you will be awfully sick and sorry, and a good deal drunker than when you went to bed. The blacksmith required no license to sell hard cider, and he worked the game to the limit. His place became very popular, and the farmers came from many miles around in both states to get their horses shod at his place. Many of them would come home drunk, and their wives began to protest. They always had to have some excuse for having visited the state line shop, and so the blacksmith, after supplying them with a few dipperfuls of hard cider, would take the shoes off their beasts and put on new ones, whether they needed it or not. For this service he would charge a good round price, while in many instances it was noticed he made no charge for the cider.

"But, as is the way of all flesh, this blacksmith died one day, and then his business secrets came out. He left an estate of over $80,000, and in the cellar of the cider press a great number of empty whisky barrels were found. For years he had been putting whisky into his cider and had been setting new shoes on nearly every horse which came along, willy nilly."—Washington Star.

Unprogressive Ma.

Laura—Ma, here is one of the loveliest rainy day costumes in the magazine.

Ma—Oh, there is, is there? Well, them old wrappers are good enough for you to wear around the house on rainy days.—Indianapolis Journal.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SEND US

Your Orders for

Flour, Coffee, Meal,

Corn, Oats, Hay,

MEAT, &c.

AND GET

BOTTOM PRICES.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer.

je 12 tf

Nunnally's Fine Candies

FRESH LOT JUST RECEIVED.

No Finer Candy Made

Than Nunnallay's,

60 Cents Per Pound,

Shipped direct from the factory by Express.

For Blood and Muscle take "Sterilized Extract Malt," 20c per bottle. A fine tonic and tones your system up.

Harriss' Lithia Water 25c per gallon.

Fonticello Lithia Water 25c per gallon.

Ammonia, strong and good, 25c a quart.

Extract Witch Hazel 35c a quart.

J. Hicks Bunting,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
Wilmington, N. C.

jy 17 tf

MEATS.

D. S. Sides,
Backs,
Bellies,
Plates,
N. C. Hams.

FLOUR ALL GRADES.

Write for Prices.

Hall & Pearsall,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jy 7 tf

For Health and Pleasure

Go To Cleveland Springs,

LEE & MILLER, Props., Shelby, N. C.

CHARMING CUISINE,

Rates Reasonable, Superb Service,

THIRTEEN SPRINGS.

Mr. J. E. Montague, late Manager of The Orton for nine years, is connected with the management, and will be glad to see his friends.

su we je 25 tf

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

SAVE SOMETHING EVERY WEEK,

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $10,000.

We Want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 O'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and working for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit.

je 9 tf

ICE, ICE, ICE,

In Any Quantity From

10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.

my 13 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B HARKER, Secreta jan 1 tf

FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Strawberries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address
THE MORNING STAR,
Wilmington N. C.

my 23 tf

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, Providential, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours, Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

☞ This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,
Providential, Moore Co., N. C.

my 12 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule In Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6:53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:35 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p.m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 08 P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 36 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS:

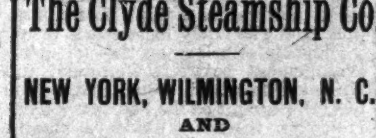
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown. S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

BENEFACTOR ....Saturday, July 16th
CROATAN ....Saturday, July 23rd

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN ....Saturday, July 16th
BENEFACTOR ....Saturday, July 23rd

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

BENEFACTOR ....Tuesday, July 19th
CROATAN ....Tuesday, July 26th

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. jy 15 tf

Barbadoes Molasses

Of Our Own Importation Now on Hand and New Crop to Arrive.

WE CARRY ALL GRADES, STYLES AND PRICES.

The Worth Company.

jy 2 tf

BAGGING AND TIES.

1000 Rolls Bagging.
5000 Bundles Ties.
800 Barrels Flour.
800 Bushels Meal.
3000 Bushels Corn.
10 Boxes Smoked Shoulders.
100 Boxes D. S. Sides.
50 Barrels C. M. P[illegible]

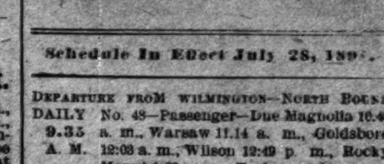
Also, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and other goods.

D. L. Gore,

No. 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.

jy 17 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



Schedule In Effect July 28, 189[illegible].

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.48 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:20 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:20 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 8:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m. Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28 p. m. Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:56 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:25 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m. Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount .05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11.20 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:50 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville — p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 a. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 11:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m*

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.

To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	3 Pass'g'r Trains Leave	STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	4 Pass'g'r Trains Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City ..	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY,
feb 1 tf Druggist.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1898.

IN AID OF INSURGENTS.

An Expedition by the Steamer Wanderer Failed in An Attempt to Land After a Brisk Engagement.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 27, 9.30 A. M.—News reached here to-day of the attempted landing on Cuban shores of a large expedition, men and arms, by the steamer Wanderer, which left Key West about a week ago. Banes, west of Havana, was the point selected for debarkation, but arriving there the expedition was confronted by a body of cavalry numbering a thousand or more and a sharp engagement ensued. The Wanderer was to have been met by a party of Cubans, who had evidently been dispersed by the Spanish forces before the arrival of the steamer.

The Wanderer, which was not under convoy, drew up about four hundred yards from the shore and began discharging her cargo by means of small boats. At first there was no sign of resistance and a portion of the supplies had already been placed on the beach when a vigorous rifle fire was opened on the members of the expedition from a wooded growth lining the beach and a force of Spanish cavalrymen burst into view. There were about two scores of sharp-shooters with the expedition and they attempted to cover the retreat by lying flat and returning the Spaniard's fire. They picked off a number of the cavalrymen and as the opposing force backed to the woods, the Wanderer's men got their boats off, but not before Wm. Davis, mate; Wm. Ross, seaman; Benito Sabata, Gabriel Alvarez, Felix Lopez and Rojolu Garcia had been slightly wounded.

After the Wanderer's men had gotten away the Spaniards pushed down to the beach and resumed their fire, peppering the hull of the Wanderer with Mauser bullets but inflicting no further damage.

The gunboat Vicksburg returned here this morning after having been thirty-eight days on the blockade. She reports that on Tuesday last while two miles off shore, west of Havana, the Vedaldo battery and a battery recently erected, fired three shots each at her. The shells fell close to the ship and she quickly got out of range.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Reception of the News at Honolulu—Great Rejoicing—Minister Sewell Recommended for Governor.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 27.—The steamer Mariposa has arrived from Australia and Honolulu, bringing the following correspondence to the Associated Press:

Honolulu, July 20, 1898.—The steamship Coptic arrived from San Francisco on the evening of the 13th inst., with the important news that the United States Senate had ratified the Newlands resolutions, making Hawaii a part of the United States. Long before the vessel had reached the harbor it was known that the steamer brought annexation news, the informative being signalled to the Mohican. Whistles of foundries, mills and steamers were turned loose and pandemonium reigned. Fireworks were set off, and one hundred guns were fired on the grounds of the executive building. At the same time Hawaiian bands marched through the streets to the wharf playing American patriotic airs. An immense procession was formed and a march was made to the executive building.

President Dole was at his beach home when the steamer was sighted. He hurried into town and reached the wharf as the steamer tied up. Capt. Sealby, of the Coptic, was presented with a silver cup by the citizens of Honolulu for bringing the news. The cup bore the inscription: "Annexation; presented by the citizens to Capt. Inman Sealby, R. N. R., who brought the good news to Honolulu."

The leading men of Honolulu met to-day and recommended Harold M. Sewell, U. S. minister to Hawaii, for Governor of the islands. It had been generally thought that President Dole would be their choice.

The Manila Fleet.

The Ohio, Para, Valencia and Indiana, four vessels of the third fleet of transports which returned to Honolulu on account of an accident to the Indiana, were delayed here twenty-four hours and sailed again for Manila on the 9th. There was some defect in the boilers of the Indiana. The Monadnock and the Nero sailed on the 13th. During the monitor's stay in port Capt. Whiting had considerable change made in her condensing apparatus and in means for ventilating the engine and boiler rooms. On the trip down the engineers and firemen suffered greatly from the heat.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON

Completed Arrangements With a Wrecking Company for Raising the Warship Cristobal Colon.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Lieutenant Hobson arrived early to-day from Morristown, N. J., and went at once to the office of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, where he was in consultation with the officers of the company for two hours. At the end of the conference he said that the contracts for the raising of the wreck of the Cristobal Colon were about concluded. "The contracts, of course, must be approved by the judge advocate general of the Naval Construction Board," he said. "They are not fully completed. I go to Washington to-night and will know more about my future plans after I have seen the officials there. The air-bags with which it is proposed to raise the ship will probably be constructed by a rubber company in New York. They will measure about six by fifteen feet and will have a capacity of about thirteen tons each. Pontoons of the size required to assist in raising the ship will probably be constructed at once."

When asked if there was any truth in the report that he was engaged to a young woman from Kansas and the engagement had been announced by her, he said: "I really don't know what you are talking about. I am sure I know nothing of the matter."

Several visitors came to the office of the wrecking company to see Lieut. Hobson, and he chatted with each a few moments. He said he might make a short visit to his Alabama home if he returned to the fleet via Key West, but he was afraid it would be impossible on this trip, as it would be necessary to get back to his work at the earliest date.

There was no demonstration as he walked up Wall street, accompanied by two friends, and only a few persons recognized him. He left for Washington on an afternoon train.

THE SPANISH PEACE PROPOSAL.

Considerable Diplomatic Fencing Before the Point of Stating Terms is Reached.

REGARDING AN ARMISTICE.

There is Also Likely to be Much Discussion Before an Application is Granted—Meantime Military Operations Will Continue.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The initiation of overtures for peace has had the effect of suspending in a large measure, for the time being at least, interest in the military and naval situation. Though it is known through the open admission of members of the administration that the present peace phase would remain unchanged until after another cabinet meeting on Friday, there was still evinced a disposition to discuss this matter in its every aspect. Naturally the first point of inquiry was the exact shape taken by the Spanish presentation of yesterday. Curiosity on this point remained ungratified, and must probably so continue for some days to come, the President having decided that nothing more definite than the statement issued from the White House yesterday, shall be given to the public at this time. The motive is a prudential one, and the President has even gone so far as to suggest to the Madrid authorities the expediency of keeping the text of Spanish overtures from publication at this time. The next point of interest was the character and extent of the demand likely to be made by the United States as the condition of peace.

It is felt that the statement of terms of peace, both from Spain and from the United States, may be some days off, as there will doubtless be considerable diplomatic fencing at the outset before the actual point of stating terms is reached. A good deal of this, for instance, may result from the attempt to define the methods of approach to the object sought, whether through a commission or through the direct exchange of notes as initiated yesterday. There will be much discussion in all likelihood also

Regarding an Armistice,

for it is the distinct purpose of the Spanish authorities to secure a suspension of hostilities pending the negotiations for peace. It may be that the application will be granted, but if so, it will be under the most effective safeguarding to prevent the loss of any advantage to the United States and upon binding pledges that certain well defined objects are to be conceded to us.

The President discussed this complex subject all day with various members of the cabinet as they called in the course of ordinary business. Secretary Day and Postmaster General Smith spent some time this afternoon at the White House, presumably exchanging views with the President. It is virtually admitted by leading members of the administration that upon only one point in peace negotiations is there likely to be serious friction, and that relates to the future of the Philippines. As to Cuba and Porto Rico, our government feels that that there is a reasonable certainty of encountering little opposition to our demands. The Spanish government might insist upon the proposition thrown out by the Vatican yesterday, namely, that the United States shall annex Cuba, the ostensible purpose being to secure full protection for the Spanish element left on the island, but while this would be a vexatious point it would yield to adjustment.

As to the Philippines

there is a full expectation of greater difficulties to be surmounted. There is reason to believe that these difficulties, like the Cuban settlement, will be rather internal than international in their character, at least from the outset. The President is firmly of the opinion that the United States has no use for the islands as a permanent possession. The gravest problems of government would result were the attempt made to annex them, owing to the heterogeneous and ill-favored character of the large population of the islands, while any effort to unite with other powers in a joint administration might be fairly expected to result as unsatisfactorily as the tripartite arrangement between Germany, the United States and Great Britain for the government of the Samoan group. However, there are evidences that a large element in the United States are of the opinion that the islands should be acquired by the United States, and it is hoped by the President that before it comes to the formulation officially of the United States demand, public sentiment in this country, through newspaper discussion and otherwise, will have so far crystalized as to enable the government to perceive the popular demand clearly. It may be stated that it is confidently expected that when the two governments arrive at the point of actually fixing the terms, they will be found much closer together than is generally supposed.

Cuba and Porto Rico.

It is felt by officials that with diplomatic formalities out of the way the actual peace terms would require little time for arrangement, and to-day it was even suggested that the anomalous condition might be presented as of Spain conceding as much or more than the United States felt justified in demanding. There is little reason to doubt that Spain has made up her mind to give up Cuba. It is almost equally certain that Spain recognizes that she must consent also to the abandonment of Porto Rico. With these two vital points passed, there is likely to be little delay on the question of indemnity, as there is every disposition here not to press with undue severity on Spain in this respect. About the only reason which would impel this government to insist upon an indemnity would be a further stubborn resistance by Spain. Speaking broadly, the statement was made to-day by an influential official that a settlement in which Spain conceded two vital points, namely, Cuba and Porto Rico, and at the same time gained two vital points, namely, freedom from a war indemnity and a retention of her control of the Philippines, would appear to be a just balance of equities.

Gen. Miles' Expedition.

Nothing was heard from the Miles expedition to-day at the War Department, but Captain Higginson, the senior officer of the naval convoy forwarded a brief cablegram that gave keen delight to the Navy Department, because of the unstinted praise it accorded to a popular and dashing young officer, "Dick" Wainwright, the commander of the little Gloucester. Wainwright, having been commended by his superior, Higginson, for his actions at Guanica, enjoys the solitary distinction of being the only officer attached to Sampson's fleet who has been twice officially commended since the war began.

The War Department has reconciled itself to the summary change in its plans made by Gen. Miles when he landed at Guanica instead of on the northern coast of Porto Rico as previously agreed upon. It is surmised that he was led to make this change by reason of the detention of his lighters and saw a week's delay in effecting a landing unless he went in where he did and ran his troops and artillery directly ashore. He has thus avoided exposing his troops to the hardships suffered by Shafter's men as they lay for so many days off Santiago. It also suggested that the general has scored an important diplomatic advantage in setting foot upon Porto Rican soil before the first overtures had been received from Spain looking toward peace.

Military Operations Will Continue.

The departure of Gen. Brooke and Gen. Haines from Hampton Roads which is expected to-morrow, to reinforce Gen. Miles in Porto Rico, is a very substantial evidence of the purpose of the government not to abate the prosecution of military operations at this stage of the negotiations. The two generals are embarked on rapid liners and should reach Gen. Miles by next Monday, putting him in possession of sufficient force to begin the movement upon San Juan at once.

The second captured battle flag was received at the War Department with a brief note from Gen. Shafter as follows: "Fragment of Spanish flag captured by the Thirteenth United States infantry at San Juan, July 1."

Inspector General Breckenridge, who had been a member of General Shafter's staff, called at the White House this afternoon and personally described to the President the conditions existing there when he left July 20th. He spoke particularly of the remarkable enthusiasm displayed by the United States troops there, and of their cool and brave conduct under fire. He also minimized the yellow fever conditions and said that the troops had fully prepared in advance for its appearance.

FIRE ON A TRADING STEAMER.

Panic-Stricken Passengers Attempt to Seize the Life-Boats—Arrival of the Vessel at New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamship Ardandhu, of the Tweedee Line, trading between West Indian ports and this city, came up the bay to-day with a heavy list to starboard and the cargo stored in her lower hold on fire. The fire on the ship made its appearance Monday night, when, if the vessel had made an uninterrupted voyage she could have been off the New Jersey shore and close to Sandy Hook. But leaky boilers and the breaking down of her engines delayed the steamer at least thirty hours and at the time of the discovery of the flames in hold No. 3 the steamship was off Fenwick's island, on the coast of Maryland. The wildest excitement followed the outbreak of the fire and several passengers endeavored to seize the life-boats. The third mate, Percy Sanders, was forced to draw his revolver to prevent the men from the steerage leaving the burning steamer in three boats, which could have easily accommodated the other forty-five passengers and members of the crew. The three life-boats were lowered into the sea, which was quite calm, and the ship's officers stood by the rope-ladders. Thus a panic was avoided and the safety of the fifty-six persons on board the Ardandhu secured.

The heat was so intense and the smoke so heavy that it was for a time unsafe for the passengers to remain on the upper deck. They were all ordered forward, and the women and children were first put into the life-boats, each of which had a full supply of food and water on board and was supplied with compasses and signal rockets.

It was nearly midnight when Capt. Walker considered that he had the fire under control, and decided to continue on his way to New York. The women and children were taken back to the steamer and the life-boats were hoisted to the davits, but were not taken in board. The officers from that time on kept watch over the life-boats to prevent the eleven Jamaicans, who appeared to be terror-stricken, from deserting the burning steamship in them. Two of the steerage passengers, however, stowed themselves in the small boat astern and remained there until the Ardandhu reached the Narrows.

On the trip up the coast Captain Walker brought the steamship to a standstill to ascertain if the steam was getting the best of the flames in the lower hold. Although it was apparent that the flames were being held in check, it was also clear that the fire in hold No. 3 was an extensive one. Between decks the heat was unbearable and when the covers from the ventilator holes were removed smoke rolled out of the openings. The fire continued to burn and the Ardandhu, on account of the water which had been let into holds 3 and 4, had a heavy list to starboard, preventing much speed.

THE SICK AT SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter Reports Nearly Three Thousand Cases of Yellow Fever.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—At ten o'clock to-night the War Department posted the following:

"*Santiago de Cuba, July 22.*—Reports of yesterday show total sick 5,770; total fever cases 2,924; new cases of fever 639; cases of fever returned to duty 530.

Death list for yesterday—First Lieutenant A. J. Babcock, Third Michigan, typhoid fever; Siboney—Privates James A. Marine, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Dollard, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Francis Pore, Company D, District of Columbia volunteers, typhoid fever; T. H. Mahoney, Company D, Twentieth infantry, typhoid fever; Corporal Charles E. Wangle, Company E, Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever. Civilian teamsters—E. C. Coba, yellow fever; Moore Stuart, yellow fever. All at Siboney. Privates Albert Bergund, Company G, Sixteenth infantry, malarial fever, and Charles Clemens, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever, both with their regiments.

[Signed] "SHAFTER,
"Major General."

SPANISH TROOPS.

Forces in Porto Rico Concentrating at San Juan.

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ST. THOMAS, July 27.—The Spanish troops in Porto Rico are being withdrawn from the outlying towns and are concentrating upon San Juan. The defences of the capital are being strengthened.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

THE FIGHTING AT SANTIAGO.

Arduous Nature of the Campaign by U. S. Troops Fully Explained.

BRAVE GENERAL WHEELER

Refused to Withdraw Though Appealed to by Officers High in Command—One of the Unwritten Secrets of the Battle.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 14.—Probably few European military critics will appreciate the arduous nature of the campaign so successfully terminated to-day by the surrender of all the Spanish forces east of Santiago and the virtual abandonment of this province by Spain. The one word tells the story—roads. The roads are simply paths, through the dense tropical growth, paths along which half a dozen ordinary ox-teams haul lumber and carts once a day in comparatively dry weather. There are no bridges, and, in wet weather, when the streams are raging torrents, these paths are almost impassable to men on horseback, absolutely so to vehicles of all description. Thus it was that all these roads along which the troops were moved had really to be built before a single wagon train could get through. The bridges thrown across the streams, were repeatedly swept away by high water. Several times communication was almost entirely interrupted and the army had to fall back on pack trains. Indeed, the base of supplies was seriously threatened. It is a fact that during the four days before the surrender, it was possible to get only one light battery of the six brought by Gen. Randolph to the front; while not a single one of the siege guns brought by Gen. Shafter got beyond Siboney.

The Nature of the Country.

There is another vital difference in the nature of the country itself. Over the fields of operation in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 it was possible, in almost every engagement, to manœuvre an army corps by platoons and battalions. Here the men were obliged to advance in single file into the open, and at the famous assault on San Juan hill, one column marched out of the road into the open in the face of the murderous artillery and rifle fire from the Spanish trenches and deployed for the charge on open ground. No finer exhibition of nerve could be required of a soldier than that charge across 700 yards of territory against an enemy entrenched upon the crest of a hill. But our men never flinched.

As a matter of fact, it is one of the unwritten secrets of the battle of July 1st, that the plans made the night previous did not contemplate an assault upon the works of the enemy before Santiago. Two divisions, those of General Wheeler and General Kent, were to remain in column on the main road to Santiago, to reinforce General Lawton whose division was to assault El Caney on the extreme right, while Grimes' battery made a diversion on the left.

Forced the Fighting.

But when the Spanish guns began to drop shrapnel shells over the road on which our column rested and when word came that Gen. Lawton was successful at El Caney, it became necessary for Wheeler's and Kent's divisions either to advance, retreat, or remain quiet under the storm of shells that was bursting over their heads. Under these circumstances it was less dangerous to advance and charge the enemy's works than to stay where they were, and with a general impulse to get where they could return the enemy's fire the advance regiments, the Sixth and Sixteenth infantry, moved out. The others followed. There is a question whether any specific general command to charge was ever given. Regimental and company commanders simply led their way heroically forward up the hill. The hill was taken, the American flag planted on its crest and the enemy driven pellmell into his inner line of entrenchments beyond. The men were too much exhausted to follow up their victory, though it has since been asserted that had the pursuit been continued that afternoon, the demoralized Spanish would have surrendered that night.

Wheeler Alone Undismayed.

So terrific had been the slaughter of our men—90 per cent. of whom were then under fire for the first time—on the night of July 1, the officers of high rank, brave soldiers, too, went to Gen. Wheeler who was in command at the front (Gen. Shafter being still aboard his ship), and appealed to him to withdraw. They predicted an awful disaster to our arms if we attempted to hold the position he had earned so dearly. But the intrepid old cavalry leader of the Confederacy said, "No." He spoke reassuring words to those who came with dire forebodings. "We are in an uncomfortable position," he said, "but the Spaniards are more uncomfortable than we. Pass that word down the line."

Gen. Wheeler even sent back a dispatch to Gen. Shafter, telling him of the pressure that was being brought to bear upon him. "I presume the same influences are being brought to bear on you," he wrote in effect, "but it will not do. American prestige would suffer irretrievably if we gave in an inch. We must be firm."

The Cubans

have proved a disappointment throughout this campaign, even to their warmest friends. They have been everywhere except where the battle raged, but their chief and favorite station has been near the commissary. So persistently have they hung about the supply stations that they have come to be known and described in language more forcible than elegant, as the "mango-bellied degenerates." During the various actions since the army landed only seven Cubans, so far as is known, have been wounded. At El Caney, when the pack train brought up supplies for the starving refugees, the Cubans crowded out women and children and demanded rations, not as a privilege, but as a right.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Cuban officers or men discretely keep out of the way when the time comes for redeeming a pledge. Such information as they do procure or volunteer usually proves unreliable. Among the officers there are, indeed, some noblehearted individuals, notably Gen. Garcia, who stands head and shoulders above the rest, but the rank and file are without discipline or any idea of military duty.

Poll the United States troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba to-day and ninety-nine out of every hundred will say in almost so many words, "we have bought a gold brick in Cuba Libre." The Cuban leaders are vain and jealous, and if they were given self-government the odds are that those who failed to get places of prominence and profit would, after a month's time, revolt against those who had fared better than they.

ABSORBING TOPIC AMONG DIPLOMATS.

The Answer of President McKinley to Spain's Overtures Awaited Anxiously.

THE FORMAL PROPOSITION

Under Consideration Five Days Before it Was Sent—No Foreign Government Outside of France Consulted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In diplomatic quarters Spain's peace proposal, made through the French ambassador, is the absorbing topic, and the answer of the President is awaited with keen interest. The diplomats showed their interest early to-day by calling at the State Department and at the French embassy to learn with more exactness the details of Spain's proposal. This developed several features of the proposition which had not been entirely clear.

In the first place, no foreign government outside of France has been consulted by Spain in this overture for peace, and the present movement is not shared, directly or indirectly, by Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia or Great Britain. It can now be stated, however, that the formal proposition submitted yesterday has been under consideration at Madrid for five days previous to yesterday, during which time the British as well as the French authorities were cognizant of the fact that Spain was about to sue for peace. This being settled, it appears that a good natured, but keen rivalry sprang up between Sir Drummond Wolff, the British ambassador at Madrid and H. Patenotre, the French ambassador there, as to which government should have the honor of initiating the movement designed to restore the peace of the world. Spain appears to have preferred the French government.

Another essential point is the exact proposition made by Spain. There has been some misrepresentation over this, owing to the publication of an alleged text of the proposition, and other reports asserting that Spain asked President McKinley to state terms of peace. As a matter of fact, the Spanish proposition does not mention the word "terms" and there is no request or suggestion in it that the President shall state terms of peace. The distinct inquiry made by Spain is as to whether the United States will open negotiations towards the settlement of the war and the arrangement of peace. It is based on the theory that if the President answers in the affirmative, then the negotiations for terms will be opened between commissioners or parties clothed with the responsibility of bringing about a settlement.

The Spanish proposition is clothed with all the solemnity and formality of a government act, despite the cable report from Madrid that the peace proposal is of a "private nature." The instructions to M. Cambon bear the official signature of Duke Almodevar De Rio, minister of foreign affairs, and beside expressing the desire of the cabinet and the government that peace negotiations be opened they are given the added solemnity of approval and earnest personal request by the queen regent, Maria Christina. The instructions bear the date, Madrid, June 25th. These formalities dismiss all question in the minds of officials as to the regularity of the Spanish proposition as expressive of the wishes of the government of Spain. Aside from this, M. Cambon is too much of a veteran in diplomacy to have embarked in any private overtures toward peace.

As to the manner of conducting the peace negotiations several plans are said to be open, beside that of having Gen. Porter and Senor Castillo, the United States and Spanish ambassadors at Paris, respectively, conduct them. One plan is to have Spain name peace plenipotentiaries who will come directly to Washington and conduct negotiations. This, however, is said to be somewhat inexpedient, as it would take nine days for the Spanish plenipotentiaries to reach Washington and there is every desire to avoid delay. Another tentative plan is to have Spain name M. Cambon as the Spanish plenipotentiary at Washington, thus conferring on him authority to treat directly with the President and carry the negotiations forward to a conclusion. It is probable that this plan will be more acceptable to the United States, as it would keep the negotiations at Washington and also give them an agreeable personal character, as the authorities have the highest regard for the ability and sincerity of the French representative here. These plans, however, will not be settled until after the President gives his answer to the first inquiry made by Spain.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

The Work of an Unknown Miscreant. Five Men Killed—Others Injured.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PINOLE, CALIF., July 27.—At 1.40 this morning an explosion took place in the nitro-glycerine house of the Hercules Powder Company. No one was in the building at the time. Later a crew was sent to clear away the debris and extinguish the flames and at 4:15 a second explosion occurred, killing five men and injuring many others. It is believed that three of the injured will die.

Some unknown miscreant caused the first explosion. This fact has been definitely established by the finding of a piece of fuse five feet long under the mixing house.

REWARD OFFERED

For the Miscreant Who Wrecked the A. C. L. Train Near Columbia, S. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 27.—It developed to-day upon a close inspection by the chairman of the State Railroad Commission that the wreck on the Atlantic Coast Line near this city yesterday was deliberately planned and executed. A heavy iron bolt, so placed as to lift the flange of the engine guide wheels on the off side of the curve, was used. This evening the railroad authorities, thoroughly satisfied of this, offered a reward of $250 for the capture of the miscreant.

A special dispatch from Madrid says the King of Spain is suffering from an attack of the measles.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

WILL WELCOME PEACE.

Spain Satisfied if it Can Avoid Paying Indemnity and Loss of the Philippines—Sagasta's Protest.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, July 27.—The news that the government is suing for peace has caused neither surprise nor sensation here. The attitude of a majority of the newspapers shows that the country will welcome peace if it can avoid the payment of an indemnity and the loss of the Philippines, where, it is now taken for granted, the United States will retain a coaling station only. A few Carlista, Republican and Independent papers pretend that America's demands will not be acceptable.

The King's illness has evoked a universal display of sympathy for the court, which, at the present critical moment, may not be without effect on the nation's future.

Spain Will Protest.

LONDON, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:

"Spain will probably protest against an attack upon Porto Rico after the Washington cabinet had officially received Spanish overtures for peace. Should a circular note on this subject be sent to the powers it will contain the exact dates of Spanish communications, making it clear that the United States deferred its answer in order to be able to date it after the American forces had gained a footing in Porto Rico.

"Senor Sagasta said to-day: 'We resolved on peace many days ago and made known our resolutions to the United States government. I regard as null and void and as destitute of good faith everything the Americans have done since and I am ready to protest against it formally.'"

Porto Rico Advices.

An official dispatch from Porto Rico says: "On Tuesday the Americans advanced in the direction of Yauco, fighting most of the way. Seven hundred Spanish regulars and volunteers encountered them and an engagement ensued which lasted the whole night and only ceased with dawn on the following day. The Americans were obliged to withdraw to the coast.

Wanted an Armistice.

LONDON, July 28.—A special dispatch from Madrid says it is rumored that the request of Duke Almodevar De Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was for an armistice lasting until Sunday. It cannot be ascertained whether his action was spontaneous, in order, if possible, to forestall the invasion of Porto Rico and the fall of Manila, or whether it was due to advice from the Vatican and the powers.

The Carlist Movement.

LONDON, July 28.—One of the chief supporters of Don Carlos says that Don Carlos would issue a proclamation the moment Spain is committed to a demand for peace. "All the north of Spain is eager and ready," said he. "We lack neither men nor arms. Don Carlos will be proclaimed in Catalonia and the Basque provinces without the necessity of striking a blow. Then will come the time for war."

TRADERS AT SANTIAGO.

No Money to Do Business and Merchants Timid About Making Purchases. The Customs Duties.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The War Department to-day made public the following dispatch, received from Gen. Shafter, in response to a query by the department as to ships being turned away from Santiago:

Santiago, via Hayti, July 26.—Press reports not true. I only know of three ships having arrived—one from Kingston, the others from the United States. The Bratton has sold its cargo. One of the others, a ship from New Orleans, has sold only a part, and the captain tells me he is going away to-night. I think he will sell before he leaves. The trouble is they did not expect to pay any duty and arrived here without money. The Spanish customs as applied to Spanish subjects have only been collected, and the 20 cents per ton as ordered by the secretary. I discovered this morning an attempt on the part of the municipal authorities to collect a local tax of 40 cents per thousand kilos; in this instance, amounting to $3,500. I had already settled this matter by ordering its non-collection. The fact is, there is no money here to do business and merchants are very timid about making purchases, fearing the effect of the Red Cross supplies, who really are feeding the town. The New Orleans man, for instance, brought over twenty-nine head of cattle, which he sold at $85 per head; the person buying kills one a day, selling the meat at 70 cents per pound. Of course, only a few people buy. The first week we were here people were starving to death, and I think a few now are dying from the effects of starvation. I am positive, however, that the customs have been honestly administered.

SHAFTER,
"Major General."

TROOPS AT MIAMI

May be Removed to a Camp in the Mountains Near Asheville, N. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 27.—The following reply was to-day received from Secretary Alger to Gov. Culberson's telegrams of yesterday in regard to the sickness prevailing among the troops at Miami, Fla.

"On receipt of your telegram Gen. Lee, commanding Seventh Corps, Jacksonville, was ordered to Miami, Fla., to make careful investigation of reported presence of typhoid fever within that portion of his corps now at the camp there. In the meantime an officer has been sent to Asheville, N. C., to select a camp in the mountains there. If it is found that sickness exists to an unusual degree on receipt of Gen. Lee's report the troops will be ordered north.

(Signed) "R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Record of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Pittsburg.—Pittsburg, 1; Cleveland, 6.

Louisville.—Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 1.

Philadelphia.—First game: Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1. Second game: Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 1.

A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business July 14th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$343,253 82	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	127 07	Surplus	70,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	40,100 00	Undivided profits	9,953 25—79,953 25
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	35,000 00
Due from other Banks	$109,966 32	Total Deposits	561,979 40
Cash on hand	99,741 94—208,406 16		
Total	$602,939 05	Total	$802,932 65

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	July 14, '96.	July 14, '97.	July 14, '98.
Total Deposits	$454,000	$514,000	$562,000
Surplus and Net Profits	96,700	92,000	79,900
Bills Payable and Re discounts	None.	None.	None.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1893. jy 28 tf

Wall Paper, Wall Paper.

Remember, we have the largest stock of WALL PAPER in the State; all the LATEST STYLES, with suitable BORDERS TO MATCH.

Window Shades.

We make to order from GENUINE SCOTCH-HOLLAND, Window Shades, all sizes and kinds at BOTTOM PRICES.

Picture Framing.

Those having Pictures to Frame will do well to see our NEW LINE OF MOULDINGS.

C. W. YATES & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers, Wilmington, N. C.
jy 17 tf

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

An Official Note Issued by the French Goverament—The Preliminaries to Spain's Request.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PARIS, July 27.—The following official note was issued here to-day:

"At the request of the Spanish government, the French ambassador at Washington has been authorized by the French government to present a note from the cabinet at Madrid to the President of the United States. It is in the name of Spain that M. Cambon, who is charged to watch Spanish interests in the United States, made this communication to President McKinley at the White House yesterday afternoon in the presence of Secretary Day."

The government of France has notified all the French embassies of the fact that Spain has made proposals through M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, for peace with the United States. The United States ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the secretary of the United States embassy, Mr. Henry Vignaud, say the embassy has not received any information regarding the peace negotiations initiated at Washington. They add that the announcement saying they would be conducted here is premature.

The French government is ignorant of the peace conditions which Spain is ready to offer.

The *Temps* this evening says President McKinley gave M. Cambon a reply which the latter has transmitted to the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse.

The *Temps* also outlines the preliminaries to Spain's request. It says the cabinet ten days ago concluded to inquire how to terminate the war, which henceforth, in the opinion of the minister, will be purposeless. They realized that the United States was sensitive of its dignity, and that foreign intervention would only irritate, and requested M. Delcasse, through M. Cambon, to ascertain if the United States would consent to France tendering her offices. On M. Cambon responding in the affirmative, Spain's note was immediately entrusted to him.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 30 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Notice to Tar Inspectors—On and after Thursday, July 28, Tar by Steamer Driv er will be 15 cents per barrel. R. R. Love & Bro. jy 28 tf

Fine Peaches and Apples. I have just received a lot of Fine Peaches and Apples, which must be sold to-day. Other Produce also on hand. Consignments of all Country Produce solicited. R. B. Moore, 125 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 27 1m

Fifty Bushels Cow Peas for sale. Apply to H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street. Bell 'Phone No. 28. jy 24 tf

Ship Your Cotton, Naval Stores and all kinds of Country Produce to me. Highest prices, quick sales and prompt returns. I also inspect tar and turpentine. H. B. Register, 108 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 16 tf

Music School Wanted—A young lady desires the music department in a High School or private family. No objection to going South. Three years successful teaching. Testimonials if required. Address, Miss W. T. N., care of Wilmington STAR. jy 21 tf

Your Shipments of cotton, naval stores, and country produce of all kinds solicited. Every effort made to get the highest prices, and prompt returns always made. T. D. Love, 24 North Water street. jy 14 1w

To Country Merchants and Farmers—Ship your beef cattle and mutton and all country produce to M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street. Best prices and prompt returns. jy 13 tf

For the Finest Peaches in the city three times a week at reasonable prices, see L. Tate Bowden No. 8 Princess street. jy 7 tf

Photographer Runaway.—U. C. Mills has run way ahead of his competitors and the public concedes him the right of way for the finest possible Photographs. Your work solicited. 114 Market street. je 26 1m

C. S. Garrell has opened a produce commission business at 7 North 2nd street. Shipments from the country solicited and will be handled with care and promptness. City merchants requested to ask for prices. je 16 D&W 1m

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 93. je 2 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 118 Second street. Phone 208 sep 21 tf

Drugs, Drugs.

12 Dozen 2-ounce Castor Oil.
12 Dozen 3-ounce Castor Oil
1 Gross 1-8 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross 1-4 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross Laudanum.
1 Gross Paregoric.
Assafœtida, Camphor, Pills, etc.

Ask for Quotations

before purchasing elsewhere.

R. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
5 and 7 South Water St.
jy 13 tf

FOR RENT.

The Cantwell House,
corner Sixth and Market streets.
Nine rooms; modern improvements.
Possession given October 1st. Apply to
jy 26 tf D. O'Connor.

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.
feb 2852 Goldsboro, N. C.

SPECIAL SALE

this week in

Black Goods and Summer Fabrics.

WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Carpets, Mattings, Oil-Cloth, Portieres, Screens, Mosquito Nets, Trunks, Bags, and Window Shades.

Bathing Suits and Caps for Ladies and Gents.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear in all grades.

Just received, the largest assortment of PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS from

$1.00 to $3.00.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.
jy 10 tf

SANTIAGO HAS CAPITULATED! But We Have Not.

We are still holding the fort,

AND HAVE BEATEN ALL COMPETITION

On Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, Agricultural Implements, Mechanic's Tools, and

Everything IN THE Hardware Line,

Wholesale and Retail.

Mail orders given special attention.

J. W. MURCHISON,
The Leading Hardware Dealer.
jy 19 tf

Piano Prices.

Many People Pay Twice the Value of the Piano

When they buy because they are